

## INTERNATIONAL

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## News Analysis

## Carter Aide's Image an Issue

By James I. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).

In the 400 days of his residence here, Hamilton Jordan has been the target of ceaseless gossip, the subject of enough rumors for a racy novel and the butt of dozens of jokes and stories.

In the process, he has become something of a symbol in this symbol-minded town: a pull-pulling, party-loving, bear-swinging, wise-cracking good old boy who, as one of President Carter's senior assistants, sets a style that is the iconoclastic antithesis of the White House emphasis of plod.

Communists have begun to question the propriety of his power. Democrats and Republicans alike are attacking him, his repartee at parties is front-page news, reporters are making inquiries into his nocturnal habits, his marriage has broken down and last week, after a young woman anonymously accused him of making a pass and spitting a drink at her, the Carter administration felt compelled to issue a 33-page document designed to prove that he is not a boor.

Yet, last Wednesday morning, as usual, there was Mr. Jordan, silent, as usual, slouched on a local bar—had deeply affected

couch in the little study next to the Oval Office, offering his advice to his old friend, the President of the United States.

"None of this has affected my relationship with Jimmy," he said. And so, there he was, throughout the day, conferring with Vice-President Mondale, the Saudi Arabian minister of industry, the Panamanian ambassador, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, several congressmen, and the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"Frankly," he said, "there's just too many important things to do around here for people to be concerned about what's been happening to me, and I just can't see that it's had any impact at all on what I do."

**Deeply Affected**

That, of course, is precisely what he hopes will remain true, for despite the fact that he is neither the roué his public image suggests nor the disreputable somebody he occasionally portrays, his symbolic image here could become troublesome.

Several of his friends said last week that the latest incident—the alleged slapping and spitting in a local bar—had deeply affected

him, despite his overt contention that all is well.

His public confidence seems typical of young men of his generation and with his ability and success. He is 33, politically shrewd, indefatigably optimistic, and he has with the President what many have called a "fidal" relationship.

They met in 1966, when Mr.

Jordan was the youth coordinator for Mr. Carter's unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign. The link was strengthened four years later when he directed Mr. Carter's suc-

cessful bid for that office and when Mr. Carter's presidential cam-

paign in much the same informal way he now works at the White House.

Mr. Jordan is officially listed

as an assistant to the President for political affairs, but his role is considerably more powerful than the title suggests.

Last year Mr. Carter sensed

that, administratively, things

were not running as smoothly at

the White House as he preferred

and turned to Mr. Jordan for a

solution. Too many things were

"falling in the cracks" of a bu-

reaucratic structure that the Pres-

ident liked to describe as the

spokes of a wheel.

"There was a 'hit-and-miss'

syndrome there for a long time," a White House aide said, "and the President finally decided to do something about it."

He asked Mr. Jordan to spend more time coordinating the work of other staff members, and, although White House residents shudder at the title, Mr. Jordan became an ex-officio "chief of Central Intelligence."

"But I can't make that one

because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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tional security adviser, and the

Wednesday meeting of the Vice-

President, the President and Adm.

Stanislaw Turner, the director of

Central Intelligence.

Moreover, the President ordered

that Mr. Jordan's previously in-

formal participation in foreign

affairs and national security mat-

ters become an official role, guar-

anteeing that he would be a part

of such regular White House ap-

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The settlements controversy has

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Ezer Weizman is said to have

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## Ethiopia, Somalia Revising Reports To Match Events in Ogaden Contest

By John Darnton

NAIROBI, Feb. 26 (NYT)—If, as the adage goes, the first casualty of war is truth, then the information that has been officially released about the fighting in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia amounts to multiple slaughter.

Most neutral sources agree that Ethiopia and Somalia have been guilty of major prevarication since the fighting erupted in July. On the Somali side, it was the insistent declaration that no regular troops were involved and that the combatants were solely indigenous ethnic Somalis rising against a rule they regarded as tyrannical. On the Ethiopian side, it was the no less insistent assertion that Soviet and Cuban advisers were present in small numbers and serving only as medical workers and agricultural experts and in other distinctly nonmilitary roles.

But Western diplomats, speaking off the record in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, have estimated that on July 23 the country committed as many as 10,000 regular troops in a three-pronged attack that started from the border village of Fefer.

### Tanks and Planes

As late as September, when Western correspondents had seen a downed MiG and crippled tanks with Somali markings in Ogaden, the Somali minister of information, Abdulkassim Salad Hassan, told this reporter: "We don't give them tanks or airplanes because we don't have enough for ourselves."

On the Ethiopian side, the denial that large numbers of Cubans and Russians were streaming into the country seemed designed to head off U.S. to match the buildup by supplying

Somalia. On Jan. 18, when an extensive Soviet airlift of weapons to Addis Ababa was completed and Western intelligence sources estimated that 3,000 Cuban and Soviet military advisers were already in the country, the Ethiopian officer in charge of foreign affairs said at a Nairobi news conference that there were only 450 of them, none even acting as military instructors.

### Positions Altered

Until recently reporters who visited Ethiopia and Somalia and went on officially controlled government-sponsored trips to the front came away convinced that they were unable to get close to the actual combat because there was something officials did not want them to see. In the last two weeks, however, these obstacles have theoretically been removed since both countries have altered their positions.

The Somalis, while not conceding that regulars were involved before, have said they would be in the future; the Ethiopians, while denying that Cubans and Russians were combatants, have acknowledged that they are active in weapons-training in front-line areas.

The change in official positions has not clarified the situation on the battlefield.

Two weeks ago, Ethiopia transported more than 100 foreign journalists to the key cities of Dire Dawa and Harer to prove that they were firmly in Ethiopian hands. The group was also taken 25 miles south of Harer along the route of a recent battle to verify that an Ethiopian counteroffensive had made headway. In the first Ethiopian military briefing of the war, front-line commanders said that their control had widened in other direc-

**U.S. Warm Moscow**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).

—The United States cautioned the Soviet Union yesterday that overall relations between the two countries could be impaired by the continued Soviet military involvement in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The statement, issued by the State Department, was in response to a speech delivered Friday by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet President, who said that improved relations were "blocked by all kinds of obstacles" raised by the United States.

In reply, the State Department said it agreed with Mr. Brezhnev's more positive comments on the need to conclude a strategic arms limitation treaty, but then it pointedly added:

"It is evident that the character of our general relations also depends upon restraint and constructive efforts to help resolve local conflicts, such as [that in] the Horn of Africa. Intervention in this tragically embattled area by the continued shipment of weapons and military personnel, some of them involved in combat roles, inevitably widens and intensifies hostilities and raises the general level of tension in the world."

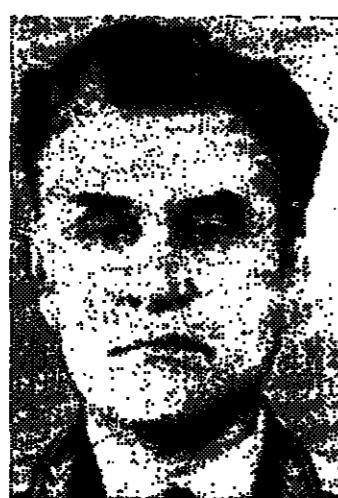
**Turkey Reports Flight**

ANKARA, Feb. 26 (AP).—Frequent over flights of Turkey by Soviet commercial aircraft, believed to be carrying arms shipments to Ethiopia, continue despite several Turkish warnings in recent months, official sources said yesterday.

### Body of Abducted Man Is Found Near Naples

NAPLES, Feb. 26 (AP).—Police said yesterday that they have found the body of a 49-year-old abducted businessman for whose release relatives had paid a ransom of \$60 million lire (\$665,000).

Police said they found the body of Micheleangelo Ambrosio, a wealthy food-wholesale merchant, buried in a wooded area near Avellino, east of Naples. They said they got tips after they arrested and jailed 10 persons in the kidnapping-murder case.



Gen. Vasily Petrov

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**What these two gentlemen don't know about Brussels and our hotel is probably not worth knowing.**

Some people think that Jean and Louis, our two concierges, are the most important people in the hotel, manager included. They are walking encyclopedias about the Belgian capital. But which of the two knows his way around better is a moot point. Some say Jean is slightly better informed on matters commercial. But then some claim Louis is a wee bit more familiar with the entertainment scene.

**People make hotels.**

**S**  
Brussels-Sheraton Hotel  
PLACE ROGIER 3 B 1000 BRUSSELS TEL.: 2193400 TELEX: 26887

**GEORGE C. WILSON**

Jean Sainteny

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Jean Sainteny, 70, a former Gaullist minister and colonial administrator, has died here, it was reported yesterday.

After fighting in the wartime anti-Nazi resistance movement, Mr. Sainteny held a series of key diplomatic posts in Southeast Asia.

In 1945 he headed the French military mission to China, before becoming commissioner for Tonkin and North Annam in French Indochina, a post he held from 1945 to 1947. From 1954 to 1958, Mr. Sainteny was France's senior representative in Hanoi after the French military withdrawal from Indochina.

In 1958, he was elected to par-

Between them they have over 60 years hotel service. They have watched hundreds of conferences and banquets being held in the hotel and are accomplished at solving unexpected problems that sometimes crop up even during the most meticulously planned event.

Jean and Louis, two members of our hotel team, there to ensure that your stay in the European capital will be memorable, enjoyable and successful.

(Continued from Page 1) nevertheless becoming more and more involved in almost every significant decision made in the White House, including those related to foreign policy.

He was not included in discussions that produced a joint Soviet-U.S. statement on Palestinian rights and that subsequently prompted a significant protest by the U.S. Jewish community. "But that was when he didn't know how much he could help us on such things," a member of the staff of the National Security Council said.

**Seldom Wrong**

Moreover, when the President's early efforts to obtain Senate approval of the Panama Canal treaties were faltering, Mr. Jordan managed a well-organized lobbying campaign that produced at least a chance for success.

"He is so seldom wrong on the political impact of any item," one of the Vice-President's aides said recently, "that it's difficult

for me to see how he was ever kept out of the important things."

But in the first few months of the administration, he was, as he recalled Wednesday, "fussing over who was going to be the Small Business Administration man in Houston" and that, he said, "was not challenging and somewhat frustrating."

Unlike others who came to power here with Mr. Carter, Mr. Jordan declined to build a large office centering on his office in the southwest corner of the west wing, the same office occupied by H. R. Haldeman and Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., chief of staff under President Nixon.

In relations with Congress, however, his political instincts seem not to have served him well. Many on Capitol Hill regard him as the personification of Mr. Carter's problems with the legislature: problems with the legislature occasionally of arrogance.

**All Things Political**

Still, as the Carter administration begins its 14th month, Mr. Jordan, the generalist, is seen as a presidential assistant who is more equal than all the others, with the exception of Judy Powell, the press secretary, and increasingly so in foreign policy.

Mr. Jordan operates from the premise that all things are political and that every foreign or domestic action taken by Mr.

### As Guerrilla War Intensifies

## South Africa Seen Planning Own Settlement for Namibia

By Carly Murphy and David Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 26 (WP).—There are increasing signs that South Africa is close to opting for its own internal settlement in South-West Africa following the new sympathy being shown in Washington and London toward a similar solution to the Rhodesian conflict and a sharp upsurge of fighting in the South African-administered territory.

Western sources here said fears that South Africa was about to announce a date for its own elections in Namibia spurred vigorous diplomatic efforts last week to persuade Pretoria to wait, pending another Western effort in the next few days to break the deadlock in negotiations for an internationally acceptable solution.

The South African government is under mounting pressure from both black and white leaders inside Namibia to proceed with its own internal settlement.

Western sources here said fears



ON DISPLAY—Ammunition reportedly captured from Somali troops was put on display recently for foreign journalists in the town of Harer, in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

## Daniel James, 58, 4-Star General, Dies

(Continued from Page 1) didn't want to go into the Navy," Gen. James once recalled, "and end up as another black cook."

So at Tuskegee he joined the campus branch of what was then called the Army Air Corps and later the U.S. Air Force. Air Corps flight training, however, was segregated.

Gen. James and other black officers at Selridge Air Force Base, Mich., decided to change things—entering the officers' club that was then open only to whites. The club closed every time the blacks entered. The air command finally transferred the black officers to air bases in the South, where segregation held sway.

Gen. James and other blacks had the same thing at Godman Field next to Fort Knox, Ky., and next at Freeman Field in Seymour, Ind. On April 5, 1945, the Army arrested 101 black airmen at Freeman Field and charged them with mutiny, treason and other offenses. The Army put three of the 101 on trial in 1945, but the charges eventually were dropped.

Although Gen. James was not arrested, he spread the word of the arrests to the black press and official Washington.

Gen. James stayed in the Army after World War II, stuck in the rank of first lieutenant for six years. He became Air Force Capt. James in Korea where he flew 101 combat missions in the conflict there.

Gen. James flew fighters in Korea and later in Vietnam, advancing to the rank of colonel in Vietnam, where he led the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing. He won his first star in July, 1970.

Former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird brought Gen. James to the Pentagon, where in 1970 he became deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. In that job, Gen. James traveled around the country as a spokesman for the administration's Vietnam war policy.

He kept getting stars and choice command assignments from 1970 until Sept. 1, 1975, when he received his fourth star. He was the first black to be so honored. He got his final command at that time: commander in chief, North American Air Defense Command, aerospace defense command.

Defense Secretary Brown said of Gen. James: "Our nation has lost a fine officer and a fine man. Chappie fought for equal rights; he fought for his country, even when doing so was not popular. We are wiser, more tolerant and stronger because of Chappie."

—GEORGE C. WILSON

Jean Sainteny

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Jean Sainteny, 70, a former Gaullist minister and colonial administrator, has died here, it was reported yesterday.

After fighting in the wartime anti-Nazi resistance movement,

Mr. Sainteny held a series of key diplomatic posts in Southeast Asia.

In 1945 he headed the French

Minister on the Gaullist ticket and was minister for ex-service men from 1962 to 1966.

Amichai Paglin

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Amichai Paglin, 54, adviser on terrorism to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, died yesterday of injuries suffered in a road accident a month ago.

Richard L. Jordan

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP).—Richard Lawton Jordan, 69, father of U.S. President Carter's chief

Egypt Weighs PLO Break

(Continued from Page 1) the PLO has taken a revisionist stand in public; its moderate leadership still favors a peaceful settlement and wants to participate in it.

No Confrontation

While Mr. Sadat has warned the PLO that by joining the revisionists it has risked forfeiting a place at the negotiating table, he has not disowned the organization or personally criticized Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat accused Mr. Sadat yesterday of stirring anti-Palestinian hatred among Egyptians and collaborating with "the American octopus which is trying to impose capitalism on the Arabs in the form of a Middle East settlement."

Among Egyptians, hostility to the PLO—which many believe has obstructed peace efforts—has been so deep since the Sehia assassination and the costly airport accident that a break with Mr. Arafat would be politically popular.

But it would anger some moderate Arab countries, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which support the PLO but have backed Mr. Sadat's peace initiative.

A break with the PLO, which Israel refuses to deal with, would not make Mr. Sadat's statements of peace negotiations easier and might even complicate them.

Even though the nationalistic sentiment of Egypt would make a separate peace politically popular, Mr. Sadat believes such an agreement would be too fragile to last.

An official said that it would antagonize Palestinian extremists and Arab rejectionist states such as Libya and Iraq—and fragment the moderates on both sides. Then almost any grouping of Palestinian extremists could provoke a war and try to drag Egypt into it," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Gladys Mills

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Gladys Mills, 55, one of Britain's most popular piano players, died Wednesday.

SHARON, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP).—Hal Borland, 77, naturalist and author of more than 30 books, died Wednesday. His latest work, "A Place to Begin: The New England Experience,"

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was given to the New England Experience,"

Not All Certain'

The clearest indication yet of to go it alone even at the risk of economic sanctions was provided Friday when Foreign Minister R. F. Botha told Parliament that "it is not at all certain—that it looks to be unlikely—that an internationally acceptable solution will be reached."

"I want to say here today that we may get possible sanctions, that pressure on us will increase and that an escalation of violence may come in southern Africa," he added.

Mr. Botha said that South Africa would continue to "lean over backwards" to reach an internationally acceptable solution through its talks with five Western powers—the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada.

The thrust of his statement seemed primarily aimed at preparing South African and world opinion for holding elections and unilaterally granting Namibia independence by the end of this year.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Botha traveled to the Namibian capital of Windhoek to discuss "other alternatives" to the Western proposals with local white and black leaders.

A delegation of these internal

the effect of which is to validate Smith's unilateral independence leads full weight to our criticism that in her approach to our problems she is guided by her racial attitude rather than b-

principle and objectivity," the statement said.

The Patriotic Front accuse British Foreign Secretary Denis Healey of giving his "full blessing" to Mr. Smith "on no other basis than that of color."

**Mails Conversations**

Mr. Owen and the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, met Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe on Malta shortly before Mr. Smith and the black negotiator announced their agreement. Their talks broke up inconclusively.

The initial reaction in Britain and the United States to the internal settlement was a warning that no solution would end the five-year-old guerrilla war in Rhodesia unless it included the Patriotic Front, where leaders rejected any participation in Mr. Smith's settlement talks.

But statements in London and Washington in the last week appeared to indicate a shift toward more support for the internal settlement.

Playboy Image Troublesome

Carter has a political reaction. It is there, he said, that he believes he is of value to the President.

**Campaign Is Quiet but Active****Administration Stumps for Panama Treaties**

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—One of the most limited-circulation documents in the State Department these days is a weekly report known to those who write and read it as the PITS.

As a government official involved in its production put it, the PITS report "isn't secret or nonsecret." It is just one of those inside documents that insiders don't like to talk to outsiders about.

PITS stands for Panama In-

formation Track Score, complete with a chatty column of "weekly highlights" and "box scores." It is a weekly, one-page compensation of the Carter administration's efforts to inform the public about the new Panama Canal treaties.

Those efforts include, by the most recent PITS count, a total of 854 scheduled appearances—475 live speeches or debates with treaty opponents and 388 media interviews by pro-treaty speakers around the country.

Since the administration's ver-

sion of the truth holds the treaties to be just, wise, and in the national interest, a number of treaty opponents have questioned whether the information efforts might be construed as lobbying.

A 1926 criminal statute prohibits the use of appropriated money to pay for any effort designed to influence members of Congress to favor or oppose legislation before them. The treaties are now before the Senate, which must ratify them before they can go into effect.

White House officials maintain

that they are just as aware of the statute, and other applicable prohibitions, as are treaty opponents. They say they have been very careful about observing the often thin line between lobbying and informing.

"We have throughout erred on the side of caution," said White House official.

Instead, administration officials involved in the effort refer to their "responsibility" to participate in the national treaties debate.

"We don't pretend to be neutral," a State Department official said. "We are out saying why the treaties are good." But the speakers, he said, are careful never to urge their audiences to write their senators in favor of the treaties.

The success of the information effort, he said, can be judged by current national polls on the treaties—which show an increasingly rapid turnaround from almost total rejection at their signing last September.

President Carter has conducted his own information effort, with a nationally televised fireside chat on the treaties and speeches to and informal briefings of at least 25 citizens' groups.

But most of the effort has been made outside Washington, where what the State Department calls its "stable" of PITS speakers has addressed groups ranging from senior citizens in Miami, to the Arizona Legislature, to the Boy Scouts of America in Doylestown, Pa.

**Continued Bloodshed**

"I am of the opinion that any settlement which does not include the forces that are doing the fighting simply paves the way for a repeat of the Angolan experience, with the result being continued bloodshed and civil strife," Mr. Young told Sen. Case.

Sen. Case said that, according to Mr. Young's letter, "the only way warfare can be ended in Rhodesia is if agreement is reached with these most radical groups conducting the fighting in that country from bases in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. I disagree."

"Of course, the issue in Rhodesia is not whether there will be free elections," Sen. Case said. "The question is whether minority rights are going to be protected or disregarded. In your letter to me there is no mention whatever of the protection of minority rights, or the willingness of the guerrilla leaders to support protection of minority rights."

It could not be learned if the agreement to ban mobile missiles is a recent one.

The decision to disclose publicly the number of weapons of different kinds that the two superpowers propose to allow each other under the new SALT agreements was made unilaterally by the administration, at the urging of several senators and staffers on the Foreign Relations Committee.

**Verifiability Issue**

The ACDA statement released Friday also included unclassified sections of a new analysis of the verifiability of the new SALT pact, potentially a controversial issue when they are submitted for Senate approval.

The statement began with a general assurance that the agreements would be verifiable, which goes far beyond previous public

statements. Government sources said this new statement was approved by the relevant government offices, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The statement acknowledges that the Russians will be able to cheat on some aspects of the new agreements but says such cheating would not alter the strategic balance in view of U.S. programs. This appears to be a reference to U.S. ability to respond in kind quickly if cheating is discovered.

"There will be areas of uncertainty, but they are not such as to permit the Soviets to produce a significant unanticipated threat to U.S. interests and those uncertainties can, in any event, be compensated for with the flexibility inherent in our own program," the statement said.

This is likely to provoke heated dispute in the Senate. An aide to a senator who is skeptical of the proposed new agreements called the ACDA statement "wholly inadequate" and "not a serious piece of work."

"If this is the quality of work we can expect from the administration on SALT," the aide said, "we're in real difficulty."

The idea that the United States can afford to accept an arms pact which the Russians can admittedly evade, even partially, is likely to be challenged in hearings on verification that will be held by Sen. Henry Jackson's Arms Control Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

**USAFA Promotes Ex-Astronaut**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Former astronaut Thomas Stafford, who flew four missions, has been named Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development.

Maj. Gen. Stafford, 47, will be promoted to lieutenant general when confirmed by the Senate. He was chosen, in the second group of astronauts in 1962 and three years later piloted the Gemini-6 spacecraft, which performed the first rendezvous in space.

In June, 1968, he commanded Gemini-9, which also performed docking maneuvers. In May, 1969, he commanded Apollo-10, the first flight of the lunar module to the moon, two months before the first landing. And in July, 1975, Gen. Stafford piloted the Apollo craft that linked with the Soviet Soyuz capsule.

**U.S. Ecologists Reach Settlement On Leasing Federal Coal Lands**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus announced yesterday the settlement of a major environmental lawsuit that had blocked leasing of federal coal lands in the West.

If approved by the U.S. District Court here, the settlement will allow the first significant leasing of the government's vast coal reserves since a 1971 moratorium halted a speculative boom in federal coal leases.

Coal production from federal lands, now 50 million tons a year, will increase about 25 per cent in the next 18 months. Mr. Andrus said that the settlement "will make it easier to meet the goal of 1.2 billion tons of coal a year by 1985"—a key element of President Carter's energy program.

The Interior Department also has agreed to write a new environmental impact statement which, when completed in April of next year, would allow full-scale leasing of Western coal lands by the mid-1980s.

The settlement followed five months of negotiations with the four environmental groups—the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Northern Plains Resource Council and the Powder River Basin Resource Council—that in September had obtained an injunction against leasing.

Although a moratorium had been in effect for six years, the new administration had announced its intention to resume leasing under guidelines that environmentalists thought would damage fragile Western land.

**Says Envoy Ignores Whites' Rights****Senator Assails Young's Views on Rhodesia**

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday criticized Andrew Young's views on a Rhodesian settlement and said that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations was in disagreement with the State Department on the issue.

Sen. Clifford Case, of New Jersey, in a letter also accused Mr. Young of applying a different standard in his attitude toward protecting white-minority rights in Rhodesia than he had in campaigning for black rights in the United States.

Sen. Case's letter added fuel to a controversy that the State Department had tried to play down about a week ago with a statement indicating that a projected settlement between Rhodesia's white minority govern-

ment and three black leaders could be a significant step toward majority rule.

Some members of Congress had charged that the United States was out of step with Britain, whose initial reaction to the announcement of a partial Rhodesian settlement plan had seemed to be more positive than that of Washington.

**Civil War Feared**

Mr. Young had said at the United Nations that the projected settlement "does not address the issues that have some 40,000 people fighting," and that it might lead to a "black-on-black civil war."

Sen. Case, responding to a letter that Mr. Young had written to him on Feb. 10, referred to that still uncompleted settlement plan as a "fair, moderate political solution."

Sen. Case had issued a state-

ment urging the Carter administration to back "the moderate solution to Rhodesia's racial problem," indicating his belief that the alternative was to "continue to deal with Russian-armed ter-

rorists."

Mr. Young has repeatedly said that a Rhodesian settlement reached without the participation of the Patriotic Front, a black nationalist coalition that is carrying on a guerrilla war against the white government, would not bring peace or stability.

He had written to Sen. Case after returning from Malta, where he and British Foreign Secretary David Owen had discussed a British-U.S. plan for Rhodesia with the two leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

**Continued Bloodshed**

"I am of the opinion that any settlement which does not include the forces that are doing the fighting simply paves the way for a repeat of the Angolan experience, with the result being continued bloodshed and civil strife," Mr. Young told Sen. Case.

Sen. Case said that, according to Mr. Young's letter, "the only way warfare can be ended in Rhodesia is if agreement is reached with these most radical groups conducting the fighting in that country from bases in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. I disagree."

"Of course, the issue in Rhodesia is not whether there will be free elections," Sen. Case said. "The question is whether minority rights are going to be protected or disregarded. In your letter to me there is no mention whatever of the protection of minority rights, or the willingness of the guerrilla leaders to support protection of minority rights."

It could not be learned if the agreement to ban mobile missiles is a recent one.

The decision to disclose publicly the number of weapons of different kinds that the two superpowers propose to allow each other under the new SALT agreements was made unilaterally by the administration, at the urging of several senators and staffers on the Foreign Relations Committee.

**Verifiability Issue**

The ACDA statement released Friday also included unclassified sections of a new analysis of the verifiability of the new SALT pact, potentially a controversial issue when they are submitted for Senate approval.

The statement began with a general assurance that the agreements would be verifiable, which goes far beyond previous public

**French Youth Kills Teacher, Then Himself**

EVREUX, France, Feb. 26 (UPI).

—A 14-year-old student walked into his classroom at a secondary school yesterday, pulled out a pistol and fatally shot his teacher Gérard Burquin, 29, who had punished a boy Friday for stealing a light bulb in the science laboratory.

The youth, identified by police only as Francis, then shot himself. He died hours later in a hospital.

Police said the boy used a gun belonging to his father, with whom he had lived alone since his mother moved to Canada.

**Rebels Kidnap A Frenchman In Philippines**

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 26 (AP).—Moslem rebels kidnapped a French Finance Ministry official today and took him toward their stronghold on Basilan Island, 10 miles away, military officials said.

The victim was identified as Pierre Huguet, 59, of Paris, who arrived here Friday with a tour group.

A witness told police Mr. Huguet was taking photographs from a bridge when a man pushed him into the water. Two other men lifted Mr. Huguet into a waiting boat and headed toward the island, the witness said.

A military spokesman said the kidnappers were Baslian-based rebels who kidnapped Japanese nationals in 1975 and 1976. They said no ransom demand has been received.

Muslim guerrillas in the Moro National Liberation Front are seeking self-rule for the southern Philippines, which has a significant Muslim minority.

It was the third kidnapping in 10 days in the area. On Feb. 17, the acting mayor of Jolo, the capital of Sulu Province, southwest of here, and three soldiers were kidnapped by Moslem rebels. The same day two Philippine Roman Catholic nuns were abducted in Lanza del Sur Province by rebels.

**Blaze Guts Cannery, Theater in California**

MONTEREY, Calif., Feb. 26 (AP).—A fire in a converted cannery on historic Cannery Row last week gutted the Steinbeck Theater and businesses only hours before a new sprinkler system was to have been connected, fire officials said.

The cause of the blaze was not immediately known. The fire did not spread to other canneries on a strip along Monterey Bay and the setting of John Steinbeck's novel, "Cannery Row."

The footprints and bones were found by accident, when members of Dr. Leakey's party stumbled on a site that had been washed clean at the edge of a river. The prints and bones had been preserved by volcanic eruptions.

**Mark's Study**

Long before the stable of speakers was assembled, the office studied its market. Last spring, when few senators had voiced a stand on the treaties, the office studied the voting patterns of senators on "related types of issues" such as a seven-year-old vote on Rhodesian chrome imports, that would indicate a senatorial stand on moral and national security issues.

Newspaper editorial stands around the country were studied, along with level of public interest in Latin America, media markets were analyzed to determine the best way to disseminate information in various states, particularly those of senators the analysts predicted would remain undecided on the treaties until the end.

The office then put together six basic presentation speeches on treaty issues, including military security, commerce and business, Latin American relations, and "myths and realities" about the treaties and Panama itself.

The office gathered a group of more than half of the "good presenters," primarily out of the Latin American bureau, and brought them in for treaty seminars in September and November.

The State Department puts the total cost of the program, primarily for speaker transportation and lodging, at \$39,000 so far—more than half of which it says has been paid by the audience groups requesting speakers.

While the Panama issue is not forced on anyone, an official said, any group that asks for a speaker on an unspecified subject "get Panama." The program has worked so well, a White House official said, that thought has been given to trying it out on other issues.

**Argentine Crash Leaves 53 Dead**

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26 (AP).—At least 53 passengers

were killed and about 100 injured when a crowded passenger train collided with a trailer truck at a grade crossing in northern Argentina, officials reported.

They said the North Star train was carrying 2,130 passengers when the accident occurred Saturday near the town of Sa Peña, 300 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. Unofficial sources said that the train could seat 1,838 and that the others were in the aisles.

Many of the passengers were still sleeping after an all-night ride from Tucuman when the train bound for Buenos Aires crashed into the truck.

**U.S. Ecologists Reach Settlement On Leasing Federal Coal Lands**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Interior Secretary Cecil

Andrus announced yesterday the settlement of a major environmental lawsuit that had blocked leasing of federal coal lands in the West.

If approved by the U.S. District Court here, the settlement will allow the first significant leasing of the government's vast

coal reserves since a 1971 moratorium halted a speculative

boom in federal coal leases.

Coal production from federal lands, now 50 million tons a year, will increase about 25 per cent in the next 18 months. Mr. Andrus said that the settlement "will make it easier to meet the goal of 1.2 billion tons of coal a year by 1985"—a key element of President Carter's energy program.

The Interior Department also has agreed to write a new environmental impact statement which, when completed in April of next year, would allow full-scale leasing of Western coal lands by the mid-1980s.

The settlement followed five months of negotiations with the four environmental groups—the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Northern Plains Resource Council and the Powder River Basin Resource Council—that in September had obtained an injunction against leasing.

Although a moratorium had been in effect for six years, the new administration had announced its intention to resume leasing under guidelines that environmentalists thought would damage fragile Western land.

**Campaign Is Quiet but Active**

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**'Tragic Incident' Possible****Greek Samos Casts Wary Eye On Nearby Turkish Mainland**

By Nicholas Gage

**SAMOS**, Greece (NYT)—This verdant Aegean island, so fertile that the ancient dramatist Menander declared that it could even produce bird's milk, is the nearest of all the Greek islands to the mainland or Turkey, less than a mile away. The islanders say that they can hear Turkish roosters crow at dawn.

For many years this proximity caused no concern on either side—but that was before the Turks invaded Cyprus, the Greeks fortified the islands, and Turkey stationed its Fourth Army on the Aegean shore.

Sulem Ecevit, in an interview shortly before he became premier of Turkey, said he feared "that one day some Greek soldiers on some island off our coast will have too much wine, fire a volley at the mainland, and we will find ourselves at war."

And Greece's defense minister, Evangelos Averof, said that he was troubled by the possibility that "some drunken Turkish soldiers might get on a boat, land on one of our islands shooting, and start a war."

**Tense Atmosphere**  
Such fears are inevitable in the tense atmosphere that has prevailed since the Cyprus invasion of 1974, and Samos is a likely setting for a tragic incident.

If Mr. Ecevit and Mr. Averof are disturbed by the prospect of such a confrontation, the Samians are even more concerned. But they have found reassurance in the presence of Greek soldiers, and in their own history.

Costas Pitsis, who runs a weekly newspaper on the island, said that even during the long Ottoman rule the Turks did not occupy Samos, which earned special privileges from the sultan that amounted to autonomy. During the Greek war of independence that began in 1821, he added, the islanders proved to be such valiant fighters that "to go to Samos" became the expression

The Turks have objected to the presence of soldiers in the Aegean islands, but the Greeks say that Turkey's claims on the Aegean and its invasion of Cyprus prove it has expansionist aims that threaten the islands.

**Prevent Minor Incidents**  
Despite mutual accusations, however, both sides have taken care to prevent minor incidents from starting a war in the Aegean. When a Turkish fishing boat crossed Greek waters and landed on Samos during a recent storm, the three men in it were given lodgings and sent home when the storm lifted, rather than arrested.

Earlier, a Turkish coast guard boat picked up a Greek fisherman and charged him with trespassing in Turkish waters. But a Turkish court quickly acquitted him and allowed him to return home. Such temperate handling of potentially explosive incidents date back to the good relations between Samos and the Turks on the mainland before the Cyprus invasion. According to Tevfik Demetrou, the mayor of the island's main town, which also is called Samos, "We did business together, competed in soccer matches and visited each other's homes," he said. "We got along very well."

His assessment was echoed by several young men of Samos. Most agreed that the majority of Greeks and Turks do not want to fight. "It's just the Turks have so many internal problems; the easiest way for their leaders to distract them is to stir them up against us," said one.

**Poland Releases Two Dissidents**

**WARSAW**, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Two leaders of Poland's dissident Public Self-Defense Committee have been released after being detained for two days by a committee spokesman said today.

Jacek Kurnow was freed last night in Lublin, in southeast Poland, where he was seized on Thursday evening after addressing a meeting of another dissident group, the Human and Civil Rights Defense Movement.

In Warsaw, Adam Michnik was released early today. He had apparently been detained to prevent him from giving a private lecture in Krakow on Friday.

There was no immediate word on about a dozen others, mostly students, rounded up in the last few days as part of an apparent drive against a program of unauthorized lectures that was launched last week.



United Press International  
British police cordon off a parade of leftist militants in North Ilford protesting a meeting of the right-wing National Front. A by-election is scheduled March 2.

**U.K. Police, Protesters Clash at Rightist Rally**

**ILFORD**, England, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Police made 21 arrests here yesterday as 5,000 officers tried to prevent election clashes between the National Front party and leftist opponents.

Most of the arrests occurred during a brief skirmish between police and leftist pickets outside Ilford County High School, where 300 Front members held a rally. Several youths were also arrested on charges of carrying offensive weapons.

The Front, which seeks the repatriation of Britain's 3 million colored immigrants, moved to gain support, plans to field 300 candidates for the 635-seat House of Commons in the next general election.

hundreds of supporters onto the streets in house-to-house canvassing.

It has a candidate in a by-election on Thursday for North Ilford's parliament seat.

The Front had been prevented from holding a march through the area because of a two-month ban on political marches.

**Police Ring**

Several thousand police formed a ring around Ilford High School. Leftist pickets were kept hundreds of yards away.

Peter Hain, a spokesman of the Anti-Nazi League, had

promised that his 1,000 followers would mount only peaceful protests.

The scuffling occurred when police moved in to arrest occupants of a loudspeaker truck who were calling frantically on a crowd of about 30 leftists to attack the rally.

The site of the National Front's vote in the election Thursday is considered a key political battleground.

The party, which is said to be gaining support, plans to field 300 candidates for the 635-seat House of Commons in the next general election.

**Talks to Resume on New Italy Government**

**ROME**, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Negotiations to form a new minority Christian Democratic administration will resume tomorrow after weekend violence here in which more than 30 persons were arrested and 2 were injured.

**Leftist Students**  
Leftist students rampaged through Rome yesterday burning cars and buses. They defied a police ban and protested against the teaching system and unemployment. Riot police prevented the militants from reaching the city center where Prime-designate Giulio Andreotti was meeting trade union leaders.

A policeman and a student were injured as demonstrators and riot squads fought in two suburbs. Two children were hospitalized with burns after youths, believed to be extreme rightists, attacked their home with gasoline bombs, police said.

**Developments Due**

Observers expected decisive developments this week because a confirmed deadlock almost certainly would mean an early general election, which all parties have said that they want to avoid.

The union leaders said yesterday that they were not satisfied with Mr. Andreotti's program, which included price increases and austerity measures. Union sources said that the leaders expressed particular concern about the absence of clear policies to find jobs for Italy's 1.6 million unemployed.

Support from the Communist-dominated unions could be vital to Mr. Andreotti's attempt. He has been counting on some support from Communists in Parliament but hard-liners in his party, who said that they were elected to keep Communists out of power, have rejected a formal alliance.

Christian Democratic deputies and senators were to meet tomorrow and Tuesday to consider what concessions, if any, they could offer the Communists.

The Communist party last month demanded a greater role in government.

If the hard-line Christian Democratic gain enough support, Mr. Andreotti was thought likely to surrender his mandate to another member of the party, thus producing the deadlock that all parties want to avoid.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, Richard Gardner, left tonight for consultations in Washington. Mr. Gardner's last trip to Washington—only days before Mr. Andreotti's minority government fell on Jan. 15—led to a new statement by the Carter administration that it wanted Communist influence in Western Europe reduced.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, attempting to steer his party into an active government role for the first time since 1947, said that the country was tired of waiting for a reply to demands for Communist participation.

Mr. Berlinguer stated again that he would support a new Christian Democratic administration only if his party were brought into the voting majority in Parliament.

President Marcos has hinted at an investigation and has made Mr. Dini's assets himself of three companies dealing in cellulose and wood products that were set up with government loans and guarantees of more than \$100 million.

This brought smiles to the faces of knowledgeable businessmen of the 30 companies controlled by Mr. Dini's conglomerate, the Hardi Management and Investment Corp. The three being returned to the government were operating at a loss. All were long-term projects whose immediate prospects were thought to be marginal.

Sources here do not believe that further action will be taken against Mr. Dini locally. But it

is understood that Westinghouse officials are concerned that something may be done in the United States.

The U.S. government-owned Export-Import Bank, which provided \$644 million for the project, has reopened an earlier study of the Philippine Golf Association and a self-made millionaire.

But the U.S. government is thought to be looking into some of Mr. Dini's financial dealings, particularly his role in the sale of a \$1-billion nuclear power package to which Westinghouse Corp. has a \$320-million contract.

Walking across the clubhouses patio after a pre-breakfast round, sometimes with his friend President Ferdinand Marcos, Mr. Dini is the self-confident center of attention. He smiles at friends and pauses occasionally for a chat with a business associate, a handshake here, a nod there, a hasty made appointment for lunch. There is perhaps no country club in the world that can surpass Week-End in the concentration of a nation's wealth.

Several U.S. newspapers have recently focused on Mr. Dini's friendship with Mr. Marcos. They were asking how much Westinghouse had paid Mr. Dini, who is the company's chief agent here, and whether any of the money reached the presidential palace.

Westinghouse has said that the commissions were within acceptable business limits. Mr. Dini's wife, Mrs. Dini, is the company's chief agent here, and whether any of the money reached the presidential palace.

U.S. Investigating

A Westinghouse spokesman in Pittsburgh said the company announced a month ago that the U.S. Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission were investigating the nuclear plant deal. He said Westinghouse would not comment on the deal or on its payments to Mr. Dini while the investigation was in process.

The Philippines government signed a letter of intent with Westinghouse in 1974 and a contract in 1976. Work on the 600-megawatt nuclear plant at Batangas is well advanced—in fact ahead of schedule—and probably will not be slowed or stopped.

"It is ridiculous to think that a contract of that size could be signed without the Presidents' direct involvement," a Western businessman in Manila said.

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Leonid Brezhnev



Andrei Kirilenko



Mikhail Suslov



Yuri Andropov UPI

**News Analysis****Speculation Thick, Clues Thin on Successor to Brezhnev**

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is one of the most carefully scrutinized countries. Its territory is photographed continually by U.S. spy satellites. Its radio and television broadcasts, even from some small stations in Siberia, are recorded and analyzed by the West. Its newspapers, magazines and books are pored over by Soviet-watchers in Western universities and governments, and diplomats here make their way through cocktail parties and conference rooms in an effort to gather impressions of Soviet life and state policy.

Yet a key area of concern remains steeped in mystery. It is the subject of Kremlin politics and particularly the question of what kind of leadership will succeed that of the President and Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, who is 71.

Every time his health forces him out of public view for a while, as it did for most of the last two months, the issue of succession becomes a preoccupation for Westerners here and also for the small number of Soviet citizens whose curiosity about their country's politics overcomes their basic fatalism.

There are virtually no clues on who the next man would be or what foreign and domestic policies he would pursue.

Carbon-Copy Positions

Open debate is as taboo for the 14 members of the ruling Politburo as for lowly political dissidents, perhaps even more so, and therefore it takes a fertile imagination to see real differences of position among the potential candidates for leading job.

Their speeches are opaque and virtually uniform. Détente has become a fact, they say, but there are advocates of cold war in the West who continue to whip up tensions. Disarmament is a necessity, they assert, but military vigilance against imperialist designs is essential. Each Communist party has the right to follow its own path to socialism, they declare, but without unity and a spirit of proletarian internationalism the movement would be undermined.

Whether this reflects a genuine consensus built by Mr. Brezhnev or whether it masks a diversity that could emerge after he is gone is a matter of conjecture.

Some Western analysts, making deductions from biographical and political nuances, say they can distinguish patterns that place Politburo members at varied points on a political spectrum.

Mikhail Suslov, for example, who is the chief ideologist, is imagined as a tough man on issues of internal dissent, autonomy of West European Communism, and détente with the United States. But he is 75 and reportedly in poor health, and therefore not considered a contender for the leading party position.

Yuri Andropov, 63, is regarded by some diplomats and Soviet citizens as the most intelligent, sophisticated member of the leadership and, based on his speeches, as more tolerant of political diversity than his role as head of the KGB, the internal security agency, would lead one to expect.

Although he is a lifelong party official and not a career security agent, most analysts rule him out as a candidate on the ground that his police association may have tainted him in the eyes of the world. But others, including a Soviet historian, expect his influence to grow after Mr. Brezhnev's departure, and they see the possibility of his moving to an interim, nonpolice job that may remove the taint and make him eligible for ultimate succession.

Most experts use a process of

elimination to arrive at the few likely candidates. They assume that anyone aged or ill, such as Mr. Suslov, Premier Alexei Kosygin, 73, and Arvid Pelske, who is almost 79, would be disqualified.

They assume that only an ethnic Russian would be chosen—although Stalin was Georgian—thereby eliminating Mr. Pelske, who is a Latvian; Vladimir Shcherbitsky, 68, a Ukrainian; and Dinmukhamed Kumayev, 66, a Kazakh.

The analysts also believe that a position in Moscow, the center of power, is a prerequisite for candidacy, thus ruling out Mr. Shcherbitsky, who heads the Ukraine, and Grigori Romanov, just turning 55, who is the leader in Leningrad. Despite rivalries between the Moscow and Leningrad wings of the party, Mr. Romanov may be a candidate in the longer run if he is first shifted to Moscow post.

**Other Handicaps**

Others have individual handicaps. Andrei Gromyko, 68, has long been foreign minister, a specialized post divorced from influence in party matters. Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, 69, the defense minister, has spent his career in defense industry. Viktor Grishin, 63, who is the head of the Moscow city organization, is regarded as a politician rather than as a statesmanlike figure.

This leaves three men. Andrei Kirilenko, three months older than Mr. Brezhnev, is widely expected to take over on an emergency interim basis. He has been a Politburo member for 15 years and fills in for Mr. Brezhnev at party functions. His basic responsibility is that of a functional secretary for party-organization matters, and he is also believed involved in economic affairs. His stated positions on issues are indistinguishable from Mr. Brezhnev's.

In a nationwide referendum, a 2-1 majority approved a draft amendment providing the government with blanket authority to "depart if necessary" from the constitutionally guaranteed polity of free enterprise.

Measures to assure a balanced economic development can apply to monetary matters, public finance and foreign trade, according to the amendment.

Such measures previously were possible only under "emergency" decrees of limited duration and subject each time to popular vote. Voters also approved a reform of the social-security scheme, increasing contributions from the self-employed and tying pensions to a mixed index based on the inflation rate and the average growth of wages.

Judge Tas said Friday that it may take several weeks before the results of the autopsies are known. The test are to determine whether the three whose murder the nun has been charged with actually died of massive insulin injections.

The judge said that no further exhumations have been ordered. Dr. Jean-Paul de Corte, who worked at the clinic where the nun was in charge of the geriatric ward, said on Tuesday that she may have killed as many as 30 patients. Sister Godfrida, 44, whose secular name is Cecile Bombeck, underwent treatment last year for morphine addiction, authorities said.

Judge Tas said Friday that it

may take several weeks before the results of the autopsies are known. The test are to determine whether the three whose murder the nun has been charged with actually died of massive insulin injections.

The judge said that no further exhumations have been ordered. Dr. Jean-Paul de Corte, who worked at the clinic where the nun was in charge of the geriatric ward, said on Tuesday that she may have killed as many as 30 patients. Sister Godfrida, 44, whose secular name is Cecile Bombeck, underwent treatment last year for morphine addiction, authorities said.

**Tunisia Rescinds Emergency State**

TUNIS, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The government yesterday ended a state of emergency that had been ordered after riots here on Jan. 26.

However, a curfew in the capital from midnight until 4 a.m. and prohibition of any public demonstrations remained in effect.

Citizens can now attend sports events which had been closed to the public during the state of emergency, the Interior Ministry said.

The Pentagon spokesman said that because of the large number of calls additional telephones would be installed this week.

**Aims to Lead World Powers by Year 2000****Optimistic Chinese Premier Opens 5th Parliament**

By Ian MacKenzie

PEKING, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Premier Hua Kuo-feng today told China's first meeting of parliament in three years that the country aimed to reach the front rank of world powers by the end of the century.

But in a report to the opening session, the Communist party chairman insisted that China "will never seek hegemony or strive to be a superpower, neither today nor in the future when we have become a modern and powerful socialist country."

Mr. Hua also called on the army to make all necessary preparations to "liberate" Taiwan.

His 3 1/2-hour speech to the rubber-stamp parliament—the fifth since the Communists gained power in 1949—contained no surprises and basically followed the line of other addresses since the 11th Communist party congress in August.

Mr. Hua sounded a note of optimism when he told the 3,456 deputies in Peking's Great Hall of the People that "things are going better than expected."

**Feeling of Movement**

The parliament, or Fifth National People's Congress as it is called here, met amid a feeling

that China is moving ahead after more than a decade of political and economic turmoil.

The first session was declared open by the party vice-chairman and defense minister, Ye Chien-ying, who will later deliver a report on constitutional reform.

The deputies—including the world's oldest member of parliament, Jan Ts-ku, 105, who led a delegation from South Kiangsi Province—will also consider 10-year economic development plan and a new national anthem.

Chairman Hua said the "Gang of Four" radicals, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, had finally been smashed after repeated trials of strength.

This tremendous victory marked the successful conclusion of China's first great proletarian Cultural Revolution and the beginning of a new period of development in its socialist revolution and socialist reconstruction," he said.

But Mr. Hua said that the people still needed to expose and criticize the gang to insure unity and stability.

On the development of the country, he said the priority areas were agriculture, basic industry, commerce and foreign trade, technical innovation, unified planning and improvement of the people's livelihood.

To meet the demands of modernization, Mr. Hua said: "We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation so that our working people will master modern techniques in production and scientific knowledge."

**Most Catch Up**

China had to catch up quickly with the swift changes in modern science and technology and to eliminate its backwardness in these fields, he added.

Mr. Hua said the 10-year economic development plan to be

presented to the congress had been worked out by the government in 1975 but was revised and supplemented after the "Gang of Four" was overthrown in October, 1976.

The plan covers the years from 1978 to 1985.

The premier called for more work in literature and art and said that the repertoires of the performing arts should be enlarged.

The congress met on a bright spring day with a stiff breeze whipping the dozens of red flags on top of the Great Hall.

Outside, thousands crowded the Tiananmen Square to enjoy the weather on their day off from work.

The open way in which the present parliament is meeting is in dramatic contrast to the fourth congress in 1975, which was held in secret amid increasing extremist influence throughout the country.

**Great Victory Won**

An editorial in the People's Daily and in the Liberation Army Daily today said a great victory had been won in the campaign against extreme influence in the country, and that a new leap

forward in the economy was emerging.

Looking back over the last three years, in which Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai died, the editorial said:

"What severe tests we went through, what arduous struggles we waged and what great victories we scored."

It added: "Our land is bright in the spring sunshine, and everyone is in high spirits, showing an unprecedented socialist initiative."

**West Seeks End To Belgrade Talk**

BELGRADE, Feb. 26 (Reuters).

—Western diplomats, abandoning hope for new commitments on human rights, sought today to end the deadlocked European Security Conference as quickly as possible with a short, noncontentious communiqué.

Nine neutral and nonaligned nations plus Communist Romania continued lobbying for a compromise formula. But senior Western officials said that there was no chance of an agreement with the Soviet Union on a substantive statement.

The neutral attempt was virtually killed last night when the NATO nations finally rejected a draft declaration on the grounds that it ignored human rights. For the West, this was the dominant issue in 17 weeks of debate at the 35-nation Belgrade meeting.

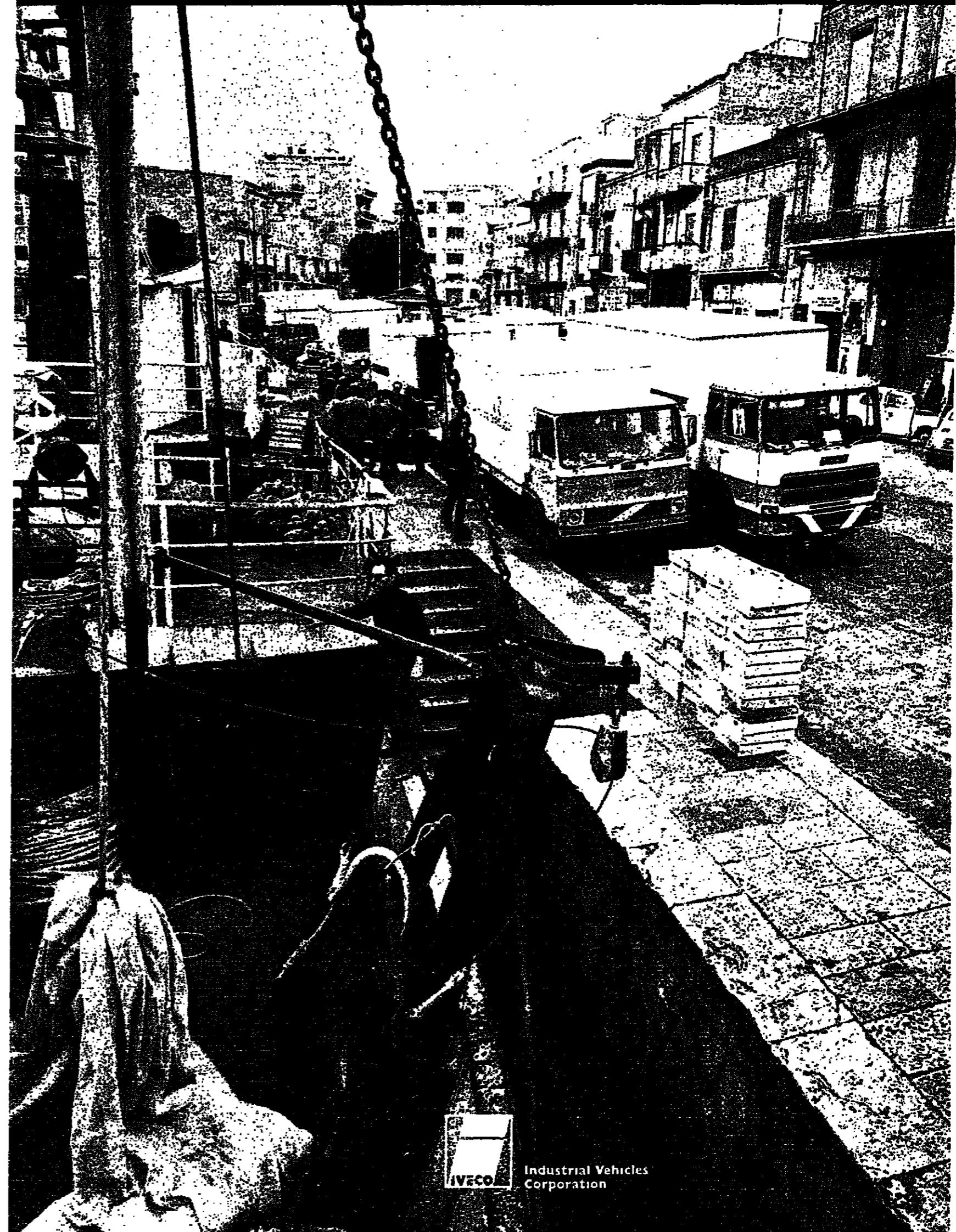
**Hitler Film Is Target**

ATHENS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).

Police yesterday arrested a man trying to plant a home-made bomb in an Athens movie theater showing the West German film "Hitler—A Career." Another bomb was found in a second theater showing the same film, police said.

A truck waiting to transport the day's catch. A truck rushing to put out a fire. A bus carrying tourists or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic, Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

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## On the Spot in Belgrade

At Helsinki in 1975, the Russians, to win Western acceptance of their wartime conquests, agreed to lumb up a bit the flow of people and information in and out of the Soviet Union. They did not endorse the guiding Western concept that détente requires just such a broadening, confidence-building flow. But they did accept certain obligations, among others, on reunifying divided families, allowing publications to cross the border more easily, and so on. They also accepted an obligation to meet two years later with the 34 other nations, including the United States, to see how they all were honoring their Helsinki words. That review conference is nearing conclusion in Belgrade now. It's gotten so tedious and tendentious, along familiar East-West lines, that few people are paying attention. But an important point is involved.

The point is that the Russians and some of their bloc partners have waffled. They have not kept their Helsinki pledges in a manner matching the solemnity in which they were given. They have, moreover, persecuted the handful of their own citizens who have tried to persuade their governments to honor those pledges. It is not keep in mind—as though the United States had ordered the Soviet Union to adopt the Bill of Rights. If the Soviet Union were to do everything in the Helsinki document, it would still be a police state. But it would be a slightly more civilized place for a few people, and that, together with the specter of unraveling that it presents to small minds, is why the Kremlin squirms.

The Russians have another story. They say the conference has stalled because the administration, and in particular its Belgrade representative, Arthur Goldberg,

have been too pushy. We are in no position, and of no mind, to say that American tactics have been beyond reproach. But the Russians' implication—that but for the United States they would be delivering like diligent schoolboys—is absurd. One can argue whether big international conferences, with their attendant politics and propaganda, are the best forum in which to handle matters involving, ultimately, sensitive internal political controls. One cannot argue that Moscow did not go to Belgrade realizing that it would be called on to meet minimal standards of respect for people and ideas—standards it had formally accepted for itself.

Washington wanted the conference to end with a substantive document reporting on how well conferees had done since Helsinki. Moscow refused, and advanced a draft more appropriate to a Pravda editorial. What's likely now is simply agreement that there be another "review" conference in Madrid two years hence. Considering everything, that's okay. The Russians' feet have been held to a fire kindled not just by the United States, whose purposes the Russians are always inclined to discredit, but also by several dozen other Western nations whose favor Moscow prizes and whose motives it finds less easy to challenge.

There was not at Belgrade—and could not have been—meaningful progress on particular cases. But the idea was confirmed that the Helsinki signatories are accountable to each other for the way they treat their citizens. The idea is worthy enough for Americans to put up with heavy frustration in pursuing it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Miller Should Step Aside

As difficult as it may be for him and for the Carter administration, William Miller should now step aside and decline the President's nomination to serve as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Questions raised during the stalled confirmation process about Mr. Miller's activities as chairman of Textron—the giant conglomerate that he would leave to go to Washington—have multiplied. Now a cloud hangs over Mr. Miller's head that cannot be blown away by telephone calls from the White House urging key senators to speed the nomination or by a few more days of public hearings before the Senate Banking Committee.

It will take a long time to clear Mr. Miller's name. A six-week investigation by the Banking Committee staff has raised questions about Mr. Miller's testimony in his original appearance before the panel. He will appear before the committee again Tuesday to try to resolve these questions. But the broader investigation of Textron's operations by the Securities and Exchange Commission is expected to drag on for months. There are reports that Textron was involved in foreign bribery, secret Swiss bank accounts and false billing practices. Some of this corporate conduct was common—and not illegal—at the time. What the investigators seem to be focusing on is Textron's subsequent failure to report such questionable payments once the SEC called for such reports. Textron has stood out among the nation's largest conglomerates because it never made such a report to the SEC. That, heretofore, was taken to be a sign of corporate virtue. Whether or not the investigation results in criminal charges, it has already raised serious questions about Mr. Miller and the giant company that he has headed for nine years.

If the nominee does not step aside, what are the options? The ideal one would be to resolve the facts quickly, but that is not possible. A second is to let the nomination drag on, unconfirmed, until the investigations are complete, but that could be six months away—plainly too long to put the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Nicosia Affair

That President Anwar Sadat of Egypt should be grieved and angry over the assassination of Mr. Yousef Sebai and the subsequent needless deaths of 15 Egyptian soldiers in the shootout at Larnaca airport was certain from the start. But there is neither necessity nor reason in the way he is now pursuing President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, whom he calls a "dwarf" and from whom he has now withdrawn recognition. The balance of blame for what happened at the airport falls, in any case, more heavily on the Egyptians than on the Cypriots. President Sadat's apparent attempt to stage an Egyptian Entebbe raid at Larnaca was ill-judged and ill-prepared. There was no just reason to suppose that the Cypriot gov-

ernment's attitude to the Larnaca hijack would resemble Uganda's President Idi Amin's to Entebbe, and there was therefore no justification for an intervention made without consultation.

From the *Guardian* (London).

### UN Salaries

The United Nations Secretariat is already the highest-paid civil service in the world. Now comes a new pay boost which means that 75 of their officials get between £38,500 (\$73,150) and £56,700 (\$107,730) a year, plus very generous perks . . . How about a productivity deal in which all those at the UN doing nothing useful are made redundant? The remaining 10 per cent might then actually earn their money.

From the *Sun* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 27, 1923

LONDON—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Olympia, the occasion being the 57th birthday of Col. William "Buffalo Bill" Cody. The entire company mustered in the arena, the company of his Wild West show: cowboys, Indians, English Lancers and American cavalry, all in full dress. They presented a handsome tea and coffee service to him. Mr. Cody, visibly moved, thanked them one and all for what they had done.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 27, 1928

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia today sang paeans of praise to the Red Army. Cities, towns and hamlets echoed to the shouts of millions of persons, for on this day, in every populated center in Soviet Russia, the inhabitants gathered to pay tribute to new Russia's fighting forces. It was the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the birth of the Red Army. The festivities were second only to the 10th anniversary celebrations of the November Revolution.



## Will Andy Young's Leash Break?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**WASHINGTON**—The men who are supposed to make U.S. foreign policy have their fingers crossed that Andrew Young will not abandon his own government's moderate new line on Rhodesia—a ludicrous state of affairs preordained when President Carter named a highly ideological black politician as ambassador to the United Nations.

Young's lip-shutting warning on Feb. 15 that "an internal settlement" for Rhodesia is "no settlement" at all shocked the White House and reverberated throughout the foreign policy apparatus of the Carter administration. It sounded like a declaration of U.S. policy.

Two days later, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance huddled with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, in the White House. They drafted a formal U.S. statement of policy recognizing this hard fact, blithely ignored by Young: Extraordinary movement toward an internal political settlement in Rhodesia must be commanded by the United States, however cautiously, as a possible basis for settlement.

Even high levels of the State Department fully appreciate Young's clout as a black politician who is idolized by millions of Americans. "Now we have said what U.S. policy really is toward the internal settlement," one official at State told us. "The question is, will Andy stick with us or go out on his own?" That is truly an intriguing state of affairs for a world superpower.

Young is a quiet man of iron self-control who seldom shows his irritation, but he was angry over Young's warning that an internal settlement could "create a black-on-black civil war." Such a conflict would be fought between Soviet-armed guerrillas (also backed by black Africa) and, since Mr. Carter took office, by the United States) and more moderate pro-Western black leaders negotiating the internal settlement with white Prime Minister Ian Smith. In that war, there would be no doubt about Young's sympathies.

Far angrier than Vance were British Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan and other Western leaders. For the first time, they saw in the internal settlement at least a remote chance of blocking Soviet penetration of right Rhodesia when it becomes black-ruled Zimbabwe. That aim is clearly law on Young's list of priorities.

The Europeans perceive Young as the Carter administration's only maker of foreign policy with a powerful constituency of his own: America's black population. Restraining Young's ideological and emotional reaction to black Africa, these European leaders fear, is beyond Mr. Carter's power. Young's political influence over black voters in the United States—who were essential to Mr. Carter's 1976 victory—is too great to risk a Carter-Young break.

The pamphlet included a chart on the voting record of Rep. Jerome Ambro, the Democratic incumbent from that area. It showed 21 votes that the group

## 'War on Polluters of Politics'

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON**—Others may depend on the CIA or the FBI to protect the United States from harm. Personally, I have come to rely on the Federal Election Commission as the surest safeguard against wickedness in the political world.

Ever since it was created in 1974 as part of the post-Watergate campaign finance cleanup law and charged with keeping tabs on everyone who raised or spent money in elections, the FEC has been a model of vigilance. It is a small agency—only 223 people with only \$7.5 million to spend. But it never rests in its effort to make politics sunshiny.

The latest example of the FEC's pell-mell war on the polluters of our politics has been called to my attention by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU is providing legal counsel for the Central Long Island chapter of an organization called Tax Reform Immediately. Its sponsorship, I blush to say, is the John Birch Society.

Back during the 1976 campaign, the chapter collected the grand sum of \$135 to print up a little brochure urging citizens to "put big government on a diet."

"Keep an eye on how your representatives vote on measures which increase your total taxes," the flyer urged. "If your representatives consistently vote for measures that increase taxes, let him know how you feel. And thank him when he votes for lower taxes and less government."

The pamphlet included a chart on the voting record of Rep. Jerome Ambro, the Democratic incumbent from that area. It showed 21 votes that the group

contributed the \$135. But the FEC is not without compensation. So it offered a deal. Just admit your guilt, file the missing papers and pay a \$100 penalty and we'll consider the case closed, it said.

At that point, the group asked the ACLU for help, and the civil liberties organization responded. It pointed out to the FEC that the offending "brochure did not contain the first word of partisan political advocacy. It did not even mention federal elections." It did not even give Ambro's party affiliation. In short, the brochure contained wholly nonpartisan, issue-oriented speech, describing the voting record of a member of Congress on issues of concern" to the group.

The letter from the ACLU pointed out that the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1975 had unanimously struck down a section of the 1974 campaign law regulating such nonpartisan, issue-oriented box scores. It noted that the government had not appealed that decision and that Congress in 1976 had repealed that section of the law.

The letter from the FEC supported its claim that the group was "expressly advocating the defeat" of Ambro. And it even appealed to common sense, which is a rare thing for lawyers to do. "Congress," it said, "was concerned with the possible corruption of the political process resulting from aggregate wealth brought to bear on campaigns, as manifest during the period of Watergate. It is hard to imagine anything further from those concerns than a handful of citizens chipping in to print up some brochures, describing the public record of a public official, and handing them out to their fellow citizens. That activity embodies American tradition at its finest. Under the First Amendment, such activity is to be applauded, not punished."

The FEC, I am proud to say, can see right past that First Amendment smokescreen. It has now fired back a letter saying, once again, that the group has broken the law.

The first violation was that it had not identified its flyer as an independent campaign expenditure not authorized by any candidate. And the second was that it had not registered with the FEC or filed a list of people who

should become fashionable in diplomatic circles; it is hard to imagine where the practice would end. I can imagine for example Rome laying claim to Geneva; Macdonald urging its suit for Curtis and Media; Norway calling for the return of Britain; the Maghreb demanding Spain; Iceland suing for Vineland; Sweden claiming New Jersey, and so forth.

J. D. STEWART  
Waterloo, Belgium

### Vietnam Envoy

There being no precedent for expulsion of an ambassador to the United Nations, I believe that the U.S. people should be told the exact charges on which our government based its grave decision to expel the Vietnamese Ambassador, Dinh Ba Thi.

I remember, during the Vietnam war, listening to South Vietnam's press attaché, Ly Van Chau, speaking to a London audience: "The very name Vietnam," he said, "has become a curse on the lips for peoples throughout the world."

For me, it will remain so. And I don't know which saddens me most: the devastating violence of the war we waged against them, or the arrogant vindictiveness we have shown at their refusal to succumb.

MARIA JOLAS  
Paris.

## U.S. Reviews Policy Toward Communists

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**—The Carter administration is going through another of those periodic reassessments of its policies toward the Communist nations, and several subtle changes are under way.

First, Washington is not going to allow the Soviet military intervention in Ethiopia to dominate the mouth of the Red Sea and threaten the oil supplies and sea routes of Saudi Arabia to Europe and Japan.

Second, the Carter administration is no longer trying to be neighborly to Fidel Castro in Cuba. He prefers or feels compelled by a six million-dollar-a-day subsidy from Moscow to provide Cuban troops in Soviet tanks and planes to lead the Ethiopian forces against the Somalis in Ethiopia.

It is not quite clear to officials here why the Ethiopians need over a billion dollars worth of Soviet arms and over 10,000 Cuban troops to handle the military threat. According to U.S. intelligence reports, Ethiopia has armed forces numbering 162,000 to 60,000 for the Somalis.

The second theory is that Leonid Brezhnev, who has a peaceable heart, is not strong enough physically or politically to impose a coherent world policy on his associates, and therefore, that the Soviet military are doing as they please in Africa while the political arms of the Moscow government are arguing for compromise agreements with the United States.

Washington is trying to hold a balance between cooperation and competition with the Soviet Union. It will keep pressing for a strategic arms agreement, but confront the Russians wherever they use force to establish power centers, and insist on increasing U.S. influence in the Communist states of Eastern Europe, as Moscow is using its influence on Cuba.

Officials here are also reviewing their attitude toward China. There is a feeling in Washington that relations between Washington and Peking have declined since the death of Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung, mainly because while the Chinese Communists were sorting out their leadership problems, nobody here knew who was in charge. But this is changing. Leonard Woodcock, Carter's representative in Peking, has been in Washington recently, and the decision has been made to try to increase the consultation between the two capitals.

Nothing can be done for a while about establishing formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking. Any attempt to break diplomatic ties with Taiwan would infuriate conservative senators and almost certainly lead to the rejection of the Panama Canal treaties. But China wants help from the United States in developing its oil resources. It wants more trade, not only with Japan but with the West. It is more pragmatic and less ideological than it was before the death of Mao, and it wants to be consulted on what's happening in Africa, Europe and the rest of the world.

Accordingly, Washington will be talking more to Peking about world problems in the future than it has in recent months. It will be consulting more with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia will be coming to Washington in a couple of weeks to exchange views on the transformation of world politics: What will happen in the Balkans after he is gone; what he thinks of the Eurocommunist movement, and what can be done to avoid war in the Middle East and in Africa.

**Cooperation**  
Carter is not choosing up sides between these Communist countries, but trying to find some common ground between them and the free nations of the West and Japan, and the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is a serious exercise. The government here is trying to convince all the principal leaders that they have more to gain from cooperating with one another than by competing with one another for national or ideological advantage.

For the moment all this is very abstract, but this policy review in Washington is significant. It is the United States that is taking the lead and trying to compose the differences in the Middle East, in Rhodesia, in South Africa, and in South Africa. No other nation has both the will or the power to do so, and officials here wait for the support they need from other nations to make a third beginning, after the League of Nations and the United Nations, toward a better world order.

# At Stake in Upcoming French Elections: The Basic Quality of Economic Control

By Paul Lewis

**PARIS (NYT)**—Is French capitalism at stake in next month's parliamentary elections? It is easy to jump to that conclusion. The leftist opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists, which still enjoys a slight lead in the polls, is committed to nationalizing France's nine largest privately owned manufacturing companies as well as the remaining private banks and, in the process, to greatly increasing wages.

If carried out, this so-called common program of the Left will raise the state-controlled share of the French economy from about 11 per cent to almost 20 per cent, making it by far the biggest in Western Europe. As for the promised wage increases, last week the Socialists admitted these will bankrupt so many companies that they are earning \$6 billion, or nearly half their projected first-year budget deficit, for bailouts—thus further increasing the government's grip on private industry.

Yet, in reality, this planned extension of government influence would not be, for France, all that radical. Since the days of Louis XIV and Colbert, French governments have always directed and controlled the private economy in the national interest. What is truly radical about the common program is not that it carries the interventionist tradition a step further, but that it risks making the economy less efficient and reversing France's still tenacious attachment to free trade and international economic cooperation.

"Nationalization is a new idea in France," concluded two young French economists, Christian Stoffels and Jacques Vétoe, in their recently published study of the Left's economic proposals. The Popular Front government of 1936, which was also backed by the Communists, nationalized little beyond the Bank of France and the railways. After World War II, when private business was suspected of collaboration with the Nazis, the government added gas, electricity, the coal mines, many big banks and the national car works.

## No Imperative

The French Left, unlike the British Labor party, has never been state ownership of the country's principal manufacturing industry as a commanding political imperative. Perhaps it did not need to. French industry has always operated in a pervasive atmosphere of government interference, which has grown even more onerous under the present conservative government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## Belfast Tavern Robbed, Bombed: IRA Suspected

**BELFAST**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Three gunmen robbed a Protestant tavern owner of his weekend earnings and blew up his pub in a pre-dawn attack today. The tavern was frequented by members of Protestant paramilitary forces and police said then believe the gunmen were members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

Meanwhile at the Lake Glen Hotel four miles west of Belfast, army experts defused a napalm-style incendiary device similar to that used in last weekend's bombing of the Le Mon House restaurant, in which 12 guests died and 30 were wounded.

On Saturday, a bomb destroyed a department store in downtown Dungannon, 40 miles northwest of Belfast. No one was injured.

# Nationalism—and Anti-Soviet Sentiment—Coming to the Surface in East Germany

## By Murray Seeger

**BERLIN**—German nationalism, a centuries-old force that has regularly disturbed the peace of Central Europe, is on the rise in an unlikely place—East Germany.

Officials of the Communist-run state have begun a campaign to celebrate 30 years of alliance with the Soviet Union, but Western analysts have detected many spontaneous examples of popular rejection of the official line.

The overwhelming majority of East Germany's 17 million residents, according to Western diplomats, identifies with the 61 million Germans living in West Germany, rather than with the East Europeans to whom they are expected to show loyalty through Moscow-sponsored "socialist internationalism."

"The Communist party is trying to counter this nationalism," a Western resident of East Berlin observed. "They are really worried about it. They are trying to promote the slogan 'East Germans, my fatherland'."

## Cultural Centers

The signs of German nationalism range from minor, unexpected manifestations to overt actions directed against the pervasive presence of Soviet troops. Nationalist sentiment also cropped

up recently in a manifesto distributed by a dissident political group.

East Germany includes such centers of the old German culture as Leipzig, Dresden and Weimar, and the Communist officials balance an obvious attachment to traditional culture against fears that such ties will disturb their relations with Moscow.

At a recent recital in East Berlin, for example, the popular West German bardeme Hermann Prey sang a group of songs based on poems by Josef von Eichendorff, a well-known 18th-century author.

"When he came to the line 'Deutschland mein Deutschland,' the audience interrupted with applause," an East Berliner said.

Music was at the core of a violent clash between youths and police in East Berlin last October. The youths had ignored a Soviet band performing in connection with the celebration of East Germany's 28th anniversary and crowded around a rock band.

Despite construction of the wall separating East and West Berlin in 1961, and fortification of the border between the two Germanys, thousands of residents of the East still attempted to flee each year—even though attempting to escape or helping someone to make the attempt is a serious crime. Last year, just over 4,000 succeeded in escaping.

## State ownership of business and industry in Western countries

Austria	14%
Italy	12%
Sweden	12%
France	11%
Holland	10%
Britain	10%
Norway	7%
Belgium	7%

The New York Times

## Major Industrialist Warns On Nationalization Impact

**PARIS (NYT)**—"Nationalization will lead to the complete dismantling of St-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson," says Robert Martin, the president of this multinational French glass manufacturing company with worldwide sales of \$6 billion last year.

As Mr. Martin sees it, the threat to St-Gobain under a leftist French government will come principally from three quarters: a forced increase in wages; the likelihood that France will retreat behind protectionist barriers; and from the dismantling of its foreign subsidiaries by host governments.

Like most big French manufacturers, St-Gobain pays most of its workers more than the statutory minimum wage (called the "Smile" in France). So the left's pledge to increase the Smile by 40 per cent will only have an indirect effect on its wage structure.

But the increase will still have a serious impact if it leads as it must to an increase at all levels. While St-Gobain reported profits of \$12 million last year, all this came from its overseas operations. In France, the company only broke even.

So the higher wages the left wants, as well as the increased investment it expects from nationalized companies, must come from the earnings of St-Gobain's foreign subsidiaries. But will this be possible? Mr. Martin sees two difficulties. First, within the European Common Market many of St-Gobain's operations depend on free trade between the member countries. Can this continue if the left comes to power? Not if a leftist government leads France back down the road to protectionism as many feel it is bound to do. And other governments take reprisals. So Mr. Martin fears disruption of St-Gobain's manufacturing pattern, with unfavorable effects on its efficiency and profits.

Second, many foreign governments are already afraid that the French companies, once nationalized, would be forced to bleed their overseas subsidiaries to support employment and investment in France. Naturally, they don't like this. In Germany, the Westdeutsche Landesbank, which has a 6.5-per-cent stake in St-Gobain, is said to be thinking of demanding control of St-Gobain's profitable German subsidiaries as compensation if the parent company is nationalized.

So far the citizens of Valley Forge, Pa., have shown little interest in the outcome of the French election. Perhaps they have forgotten that Certain-Teed Corp., the big United States glass fiber producer, whose headquarters are there, is now controlled by St-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson.

taking ordered it to merge with the healthy, privately owned Peugeot auto manufacturer, despite appeals of protest from both sides. When the French government decided to overhaul the country's antiquated telephone system, it hastily forced the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. and the Swedish Ericsson company to sell their French telephone equipment manufacturing subsidiaries to the French Thomson Group.

Agriculture, which still provides about 12 per cent of the population with their livelihood, also gets constant attention. The Left is currently wooing the small farmers, vote promising further subsidies and protection against rivals in Spain and Portugal, which want to enter the Common Market. But for 30 years successive Gaullist governments fought to make sure that the rest of Europe subsidized French farmers through the Common Market's protectionist agricultural policy. Today, like the Left, President Giscard d'Estaing is in no hurry to see Spain join the Common Market.

Yet, in one respect, the Left's common program threatens a decisive break with the recent French past. From Colbert onward, authorities have combined their interventionist tradition with a willingness to protect their industry against foreign competition. But the Gaullists who have ruled France since 1958 discovered that an internationally competitive economy is essential for the power and prestige they covet.

Through Common Market membership and participation in the Geneva trade liberalizing negotiations, they started to open French frontiers to the world: the common program threatens to turn the clock back. The Left's avowed aim is to create more investment and more jobs. Control of the big companies and all the banks would give the government the means to do this. Higher wages would create the demand.

But in today's depressed economic climate, the strategy will only work behind a battery of controls: on prices to keep inflation from getting out of hand; on imports to stop foreign products from flooding the market; on capital outflows to prevent private wealth from fleeing to Switzerland. Taken together, such controls place a question mark over France's continued membership in the freetrading Common Market and the present Western trading system. They also threaten to create an economy in which efficiency and profitability are increasingly sacrificed to political expediency and in which the power of the government can only grow.

The Socialists perceive this danger and have argued that nationalized companies could be competitive, too. Originally, they planned only to nationalize the holding companies that control the nine big groups. The main boards of directors would be packed with government technocrats with existing management left to run the subsidiary companies. But the Communists want trade union control over management at every level and also demand additions to the list of companies to be nationalized.

Already they have forced the Socialists to agree to direct government control over many subsidiaries.

There is nothing new about government interventionism in the French economy. What is really at stake in next month's elections is the present government's efforts to use this interventionist tradition to develop an efficient and more open economy, not to protect an entrenched one.

This is the know-how army, but there is very little why," said Capt. Dankward von Funk, a member of the group who is a tank company commander and the son and grandson of army officers. "I use the phrase blind obedience, knowing it's provocative, but there's something in it. There's obedience without understanding, often against one's views, or in terms of orders that are given and accepted with little discernment. It's possible—at any rate, there is a tendency—that we could become like Hitler's soldiers."

Mr. Bierman had been formally charged Wednesday with publishing a false report to Reuters in London. His report said that a Cypriot security officer had fired on an Egyptian commando who had been taken prisoner in the raid.

Second, many foreign governments are already afraid that the French companies, once nationalized, would be forced to bleed their overseas subsidiaries to support employment and investment in France. Naturally, they don't like this. In Germany, the Westdeutsche Landesbank, which has a 6.5-per-cent stake in St-Gobain, is said to be thinking of demanding control of St-Gobain's profitable German subsidiaries as compensation if the parent company is nationalized.

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## Pair Robs French Bank

**LYONS, France, Feb. 26 (AP)**—Wearing masks simulating the faces of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and singer-composer Leo Ferré, two men held up a bank last week and escaped with \$4,000 francs (\$13,300).

Capt. von Funk and Capt. Jürgen Bornemann, another member of the group, described the army as being preoccupied with technical proficiency. The concept of "Innere Führung," or



## In West Germany, Militarism Stirs Fears

By John Vipocur

**BONN (NYT)**—A small group of young West German Army officers has started a campaign of criticism of the General Staff and the Defense Ministry accusing the military leadership of having allowed the armed forces to drift back to conservatism and blind obedience.

The group—about 15 men—has published a pamphlet called "The Bundeswehr's Undigested Past," that says the democratizing role of the Bundeswehr, as the armed forces are known in Germany, has been submerged by the reluctance of senior officers to deal with issues of militarism and the Nazi past.

"This is the know-how army, but there is very little why," said Capt. Dankward von Funk, a member of the group who is a tank company commander and the son and grandson of army officers. "I use the phrase blind obedience, knowing it's provocative, but there's something in it. There's obedience without understanding, often against one's views, or in terms of orders that are given and accepted with little discernment. It's possible—at any rate, there is a tendency—that we could become like Hitler's soldiers."

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At the Hamburg Armed Forces College, young officers sang the wartime song "We Are Sailing Against England" on Hitler's birthday and painted "Don't Buy From Jews" on the door of a non-Jewish officer who was known as "Schlomo the Jew" because he told Jewish jokes.

Early this year, the Defense

Ministry confirmed that members of the armed forces had taken part in the activities of an association of former members of the Waffen SS, the Nazis' elite military units. The ministry, in reporting 11 such incidents, said the activities had been unauthorized.

The concept, designed to "demilitarize" the military, is laid out in a training manual that deals with the relationship between officers and soldiers, decent treatment of enlisted men, and the limits set on military obedience.

"This kind of thing should be inconceivable," said Capt. von Funk. "The modern German Army is typified in some way by those lieutenants, by their lack of pride or understanding about being part of something new and democratic. People say that it's not the army's fault, but that of the schools and the parents. Yet one of the shining words for the Bundeswehr, when it was created, was making the army a kind of school for democracy."

A poll taken last year in the 12th Tank Division in Würzburg showed contempt for political instruction. Of those questioned, 80 per cent said it was not particularly effective and 17 per cent found it "pathetic and useless."

Capt. Bornemann said he saw three causes of this situation. First, he said, few older officers have sympathy for the give-and-take ideas of "Innere Führung" and give younger officers the impression that it is pointless. Second, the armed forces in the last five years have become preoccupied with modernization for the 1980s. Third, the learning of democratic principles is not viewed as an asset in an officer's career advancement.

"There's no checklist to show that you care about the political process," Capt. Bornemann said. "You don't get points for asking why. And you certainly don't get points for encouraging your sol-

diers to try to figure out what's going on."

This lack of probing, this lack of discussion, in an army that has a history of total obedience, is the aspect that disturbs the group most.

The man considered responsible for many of the democratic reforms in the military, Gen. Wolf von Baudissin, now retired, said in an interview that the democratic character of the armed forces had not disappeared. But he added:

"You must admit that the reforms didn't succeed as we hoped and that the idea that soldiers would teach soldiers how to serve democracy is pretty much forgotten. The failure of the program is the failure of the hierarchy. Political instruction has to come out of the hierarchy as a whole. All that's left now are the company commanders who give a lecture now and then to the troops."

Andreas von Billow, state secretary for defense, said he felt the group's charges were "very much exaggerated."

He said officers at the two armed forces colleges were taking 18 hours of political instruction in each three-month term, and recruits got two hours a week for 15 months.

The defense official said there would be more teachers next year for history and political courses in the service colleges, an area where the officers' group said there was a disturbing de-emphasis on the armed forces' democratic role.

"But there's a limit," Mr. von Billow said. "The people in the army haven't changed. They're as good or as stupid as they ever were."

Three members of an East German family quietly defected at Frankfurt airport recently after the plane they were on was hijacked by a young Czechoslovakian.

According to Western diplomats, the number of car searches carried out by East German border guards looking for persons escaping to the West increased in the last half year from an average of six or seven a month to about 300.

The Communist party's Politburo, according to Western sources, sponsored a secret survey last year to find out how many East Germans watched West German television. When the results indicated that more than 90 per cent watched the Western channels, the Politburo demanded a recheck. The results were the same. The party line had been that only 30 per cent watched the Western programs.

"The favorite soccer teams over here are not Leipzig or Dresden but Moenchengladbach or Bayern in the West," a young East Berliner said.

The recently published manifesto, written by East Germans calling themselves the "Federation of Democratic Communists," calls for, among other things, a united Germany.

"None had such excessive golden ghettos built for itself in the forest, guarded like fortresses. None has so corrupted and en-

sriched itself so shamelessly in special shops and by private imports from the West, by tin medals, bonuses and special climates, pensions and gifts like this castle."

Other jokes refer to retirement age. At 65, East Germans are permitted to move to West Germany. When Erich Honecker, chief of the East German state and party, recently passed that milestone, cynics commented,

"Now he can go back to the Saarland [in West Germany], where he was born." Others say that they are waiting for the year 2014 when East Germany will be 55 and "everyone will be able to go West."

"There is no resistance movement here as there is in Poland or Czechoslovakia," a Westerner living in the East observed. "There are no philosophers. There are just a lot of people who believe the future is now. There is a great deal of anti-Soviet feeling and pro-German feeling."

To buy a television set that will receive Western color programs clearly, East Germans must have Western currency to spend in a special Int





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February 27, 1978

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Toronto Dominion Bank Trade Development Bank, London branch United International Bank Limited

Agent:  
**Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud - SUDAMERIS**Sales in  
100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 9.)

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**Problems Expand With Trade****U.S.-China Ties Have Their Knots**

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—On a visit to China, Eugene Theroux, conversing with a trade official, described his client as a "blue chip company." Several minutes later, Mr. Theroux was given a stark lecture. Gambling, he was told, is not allowed in China.

Very difficulties—and occasionally humorous moments—are part of doing business with the Chinese. But as Mr. Theroux, a Washington lawyer, put it, "a country with a labor force that ages with needs that large, can't be ignored by any business." And, he added, the fascination is mutual. "The Chinese are now mesmerized by the size of the American market the way Americans have always been mesmerized by the size of the Chinese market."

Oil Technology  
Last week, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., returned from a visit to China, where he reported that the nation's leaders wished to reach an agreement to purchase U.S. petroleum technology. U.S. laws prohibit the export to Communist countries of certain goods—including oil-exploration equipment and computers—that might be used for military purposes. Nevertheless, Sen. Jackson said he would ask Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to study the possibility of such sales.

Mr. Theroux, 38, is one of the most experienced Americans in the field. He first visited China in 1976. In 1978, Mr. Theroux was invited back to China—"to interpret the American scene to them," he said—and U.S. companies started hearing about his expertise. He has made 11 trips to China, and his clients include General Electric, Pepto-Bismol, and Pepsico.

The Chinese got burned in the 1960s when they bought whole factories from the Soviet Union, and then broke relations with Moscow. "The Russians had never even shown them the blueprints," Mr. Theroux said, "and the Chinese had to blow up many half-finished plants after the rupture came."

Despite having only limited foreign exchange available, Peking is eager to acquire sophisticated technology for basic industries. And the Chinese refuse to import what the United States would most like to sell them—consumer goods.

**Self-Reliance**

This desire for self-reliance and independence creates other difficulties. "They don't want to buy anything they can make themselves," Mr. Theroux said. "They prefer to buy the technology and make it themselves, or buy a prototype and copy it. They simply don't want to depend on an outside source for spare parts or replacements."

Chinese goods, sold at prices often higher than those in the West, are inhibited by the high tariffs levied on nations not granted "most-favored nation" status. For instance, Mr. Theroux said, table tennis equipment from Taiwan can be imported with only an 8-per-cent duty, while the duty on equipment from mainland China is 30 per cent. On jewelry, the tariff is 20 per cent for favored nations, 110 per cent for others.

The quality and style of many Chinese products are "unimaginative and stereotyped," Mr. Theroux conceded, and the Chinese insist on marketing every item under local brand names. "They want to establish an identity for Chinese products."

But Chinese names may leave something to be desired in English, Mr. Theroux said. Some of the brand names devised by Peking include Pang Pang (big white elephant) auto parts, Junk chemicals and Fanny, a line of men's clothing.

**Consumer Laws**

Like many U.S. manufacturers, the Chinese object to strict consumer protection laws that cost them money. A load of stuffed pandas, for instance, recently was rejected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission because the fur on the toys was flammable.

The political problem of Taiwan poses the biggest obstacle to expanded mainland trade. Mr. Theroux thinks, Until Washington recognizes Peking as the representative of all Chinese, the United States will consider a "residual supplier" providing goods that China cannot obtain from friendly countries, such as Japan and India.

Another problem is caused by China's limited capacity to absorb new technology. "China is 11 per cent rural," he said, "and it can't be converted overnight to an industrial society."

Financial dealings, Mr. Theroux finds the Chinese very conservative. "They're like my parents, who thought a checkbook was one of Satan's works," he said. "They are cash-on-the-delivery customers and proud."

To illustrate this attitude, he

Hoax Grounds Airliner  
BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—An Air India Boeing 747 with 350 persons aboard made an emergency landing here today after the crew received a warning that there was a bomb on the plane, airport officials said. No bomb was found.

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**Beats His Own Indoor Standard****McTear Sets 60-Yard Record**

By Robert Facher

**NEW YORK**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Austin McTear raced to a world indoor record of 6.04 seconds for yards Friday night as he once again practiced what he preaches in the 90th national Amateur Athletic Union indoor track championships.

"I sensed that I was going to set the world record before I left me, not that I was overhanging," said the 21-year-old runner from San Jose (Calif.) Junior College. "The guys before I left to go in touch, cause another record was going to be mine."



United Press International

Gratien Tonna's eye is treated between rounds.

**Harris Outpoints Tonna, Gets Title With Valdes for Title**

From Wire Dispatches

**LAS VEGAS**, Feb. 26.—Unbeaten Ronnie Harris attacked a cut in the left eye of Gratien Tonna to score a unanimous 12-round decision over the European middleweight boxing champion here May night.

The estimated total of 3,000 fans lustily booted the verdict, they had been cheering for Tonna because of Harris' constant hacking and Tonna's courage in continuing to fight despite the eye.

The triumph earned Harris a shot at the world middleweight champion, Rodriguez Valdes, Harris, a 1968 Olympic gold medal winner in the United States, will meet Valdes in a title fight July 9 in Mexico City.

Harris was threatened only twice and spent 10 rounds working the cut that seemed to cause Tonna severe vision problems. The victory raised Harris' record to 26-0, including 16 knockouts. Tonna is now 44-4.

Harris, ranked No. 1 challenger by the World Boxing Council in the World Boxing Association, was just too fast for the 14-pound fighter from Marseilles.

Two of the judges had Harris far ahead at the finish. Samuel de Puerto Rico scored the fight 119-112; Jose Guerra of Mexico scored it 120-114 and Ray Solis of Mexico had it closest at 115-115.

**Twin Leading Gleason Golf by a Shot After 3-Under 69**

**AUDERHILL**, Fla., Feb. 26 (UPI)—Hale Irwin, who said he's "pleasantly disappointed" in his round, shot a 3-under-par yesterday to take a one-shot lead in the final day of the Hale Gleason Inverrary golf classic.

I feel very fortunate shooting at 1 under, because it was probably the worst day of the year in terms of striking the ball. I guess I could say I was pleasantly disappointed as well," he said.

Irwin's 69 gave him a 7-under-209 for the tournament and a 1-shot edge over Grier Jones, of Bean and Howard Twitty. Irwin shot a par 72 yesterday. Twitty 6 and a bean 72.

Another shot back at 5-under were Jack Nicklaus, Bob Gilmor and Kermit Zarley. Nicklaus, defending champion, charged back into contention with a 66 after a disappointing 75 on Friday.

Irwin did not manage a birdie on the ninth hole when he hit a 10-foot putt for a three, hit a nine-inch within a foot.

**How the Top 20 In Basketball Fared in Week**

**NEW YORK**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—How the top 20 United Press International college basketball teams fared during the week Feb. 20-25:

1. Marquette (21-2) defeated Xavier, 75-65.

2. Kentucky (22-3) defeated Alabama, 87-84; defeated Tennessee, 88-87.

3. UCLA (22-3) defeated Oregon St., 95-85; defeated Colorado, 82-76.

4. Arkansas (27-2) defeated Texas Tech, 88-86; defeated Texas Christian, 84-82.

5. New Mexico (22-3) lost to Utah, 90-82; defeated Brigham Young, 71-68.

6. Kansas (22-3) defeated Colorado, 70-68.

7. DePaul (22-2) Air Force, 54-41.

8. North Carolina (22-3) lost to North Carolina St., 72-67; defeated Duke, 67-61.

9. Michigan St. (21-4) defeated Northwestern, 86-85; defeated Illinois, 88-87.

10. Florida St. (21-4) defeated Georgia Tech, 76-72; defeated Georgia Tech, 76-72.

11. Providence (22-4) lost to Rhode Island, 73-67; lost to St. John's, 69-61.

12. Seton Hall (20-5) defeated Georgetown, 78-70.

13. Princeton (22-4) defeated Southern Methodist, 82-74.

14. Duke (20-6) defeated Clemson, 78-72; lost to North Carolina, 87-83.

15. The Syracuse (21-4) defeated Boston College, 70-68; defeated Boston College, 70-68.

16. George Washington, 71-67; defeated Holy Cross, 76-71.

17. Illinois (22-3) defeated Washington St., 67-68; defeated Centenary, 80-77.

18. The Utah (21-5) defeated New Mexico, 85-82; defeated Texas El Paso, 86-82.

19. Louisville (18-9) defeated Bell St., 104-84; defeated Memphis St., 115-97.

20. Indiana (21-4) defeated Wisconsin, 84-84; defeated Minnesota, 84-87.

21. The Notre Dame, 76-69; defeated North Carolina, 82-67; had to withdraw from the tournament.

**Baker, 16, Dies**

**MEMPHIS**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—had Flynn, 16, collapsed and died last week of apparent cardiac arrest while boxing in the 16 round of his first Golden Gloves tournament police said.

**Australian Net Victory**

**ADELAIDE**, Australia, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Australia won the Eastern Zone final of the Davis Cup tennis championships today by beating New Zealand in the reverse singles to clinch the series, 4-0. The second match was abandoned because of bad light.

**McTear Sets 60-Yard Record**

**NEW YORK**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Austin McTear raced to a world indoor record of 6.04 seconds for yards Friday night as he once again practiced what he preaches in the 90th national Amateur Athletic Union indoor track championships.

"I wanted to do well here, because I don't think I've gotten enough competition, but I've got it now."

McTear has won seven races this winter, losing only in Philadelphia, where he was disqualified for two false starts. Friday night, he was slightly behind Charlie Wells leaving the blocks, but quickly sped to the front and was never challenged. Don Merrick, Steve Riddle, Steve Williams, Wells and Ray Robinson were outdistanced as McTear trimmed seven-hundredths of a second from the indoor record he set in the

Millrose Games last month on the same track.

The 6.04 by automatic timing compares almost exactly to the 5.8 hand-timed mark by Herb Washington that only recently was erased from the books, along with all manually timed records. The general conversion factor is 24/100 of a second.

McTear will represent the United States against Europe in an indoor meet in Milan on March 14, then he will go after Jimmy Hines' outdoor record of 9.95 for 100 meters.

"I kind of tired of running indoors," McTear said. "I want to get out, because I think I can really go good, and I'm looking forward to breaking that record, too."

Another world indoor record fell when Deby Laplante took the women's 60-yard hurdles in 7.93 seconds, nipping Patty Van Winkle's 7.94 by 1/100 of a second. It was almost a direct turnaround of last year's result, so close that Laplante was first ruled the winner over Jane Frederick, then the result was reversed.

"I'm still angry over that one, and I was thinking about it," Laplante said. "We tied. I saw the photo."

There was no argument Friday night, despite the close finish, as Laplante trimmed 15/100 of a second off Van Winkle's indoor mark. Again there was close comparison to the hand-timed mark, 7.3, by Frederick, in last year's race.

Frederick Larien roared past Jan Merrill with 100 yards to go and captured the women's mile in 4:37.0, a meet record. Afterward, the exultant Larien pranced around the track, passing out autographed pictures of herself.

"I enjoyed running on the boards," Larien said. "It's like a stage, the people are so close, I like to run for the crowd."

Brenda Webb of the University of Tennessee wiped out another of Larien's meet records by winning the two-mile in 9:55.8. Brenda Morehead of Tennessee State won the 800 in 1:57.3 seconds, 100 off Deandra Carney's indoor record.

Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland remained unbeaten in the mile with a slow 4:01.6 clocking in a race hurt by the late withdrawal of Elbert Bayl, who flew home to Tanzania because of general tiredness.

Another Tanzanian, Suleiman Nyambu, captured the three-mile run for the third straight year in 13:08.6.

Dwight Stones took the high jump at 7-1 1/2, a meet record that nevertheless proved disappointing in view of the early-season exploits of Greg Joy, absent last night, and Franklin Jacobs, who managed only 7-2 1/2.

Italy Will Delay On Importing of Soccer Players

**MILAN**, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Italy will not reopen its soccer borders to foreign players before the 1979-80 season, the president of the Italian Football Federation said here.

Following talks in Brussels between the European Common Market Commission and soccer officials from the nine member countries, it was announced that professional players had the right to play in any Community country, with immediate effect.

But Italy, where the registration of foreign players with local clubs has been banned for more than 10 years, cannot implement the ruling before the end of next season, Franco Carraro said.

Carraro, who attended the Brussels talks, said the reopening of the frontier could cause problems for Italian football, but he hoped the Common Market could work out a proper system of "free circulation" for players, to the benefit of all concerned.

Meanwhile, Jones was bogeying the 17th, held by missing the green, and missing an 18-foot putt for par, dropping him from the lead.

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Deby Laplante, 26, of Canada, won the 60-yard dash in 6.04 seconds at the AAU championships.

**WHA Jets Win Battle For 2 Swedish Stars**

**WINNIPEG**, Manitoba, Feb. 26 (UPI)—The new owners of the World Hockey Association's Winnipeg Jets announced last night that they were matching a multi-million-dollar offer from the New York Rangers to keep the Jets' high-scoring Swedish players, Ulf Nilsson and Anders Hedberg.

The leading WHA scorer is Mark Tardif of the Quebec Nordiques with 110 points—42 goals and 68 assists.

Their contracts require them to stay with the Jets if an offer from elsewhere is matched.

